



## Cambodia Trade Development Support Program (RETF093573) (P109648)

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC | Cambodia | Trade & Competitiveness Global Practice |  
 Recipient Executed Activities | Specific Investment Loan | FY 2009 | Seq No: 11 | ARCHIVED on 06-Jul-2016 | ISR24089 |

Implementing Agencies: General Department of Customs and Excise

## Key Dates

## Key Project Dates

Bank Approval Date:07-Jan-2009

Effectiveness Date:09-Mar-2009

Planned Mid Term Review Date:13-Oct-2012

Actual Mid-Term Review Date:12-Nov-2010

Original Closing Date:31-Mar-2012

Revised Closing Date:14-Aug-2016

## Project Development Objectives

Project Development Objective (from Project Appraisal Document)

The Trade Development Support Program will contribute to increase the Royal Government of Cambodia's efficiency in formulating and implementing effective trade policies.

Has the Project Development Objective been changed since Board Approval of the Project Objective?

No

## Components

Name

Component 1a: Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS):(Cost \$2.11 M)

Component 1b: Trade Facilitation:(Cost \$4.37 M)

Component 1c: Other Legal Reforms and RGC WTO Obligations:(Cost \$1.09 M)

Component 2: Performance Monitoring:(Cost \$0.53 M)

Component 3: Institutional and Human Capacity:(Cost \$3.26 M)

Component 4: Implementation Support to the TDSP:(Cost \$4.09 M)

## Overall Ratings

Name	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Progress towards achievement of PDO	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory



Overall Implementation Progress (IP)	● Satisfactory	● Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	● Moderate	● Low

## Implementation Status and Key Decisions

This is the last ISR for the Cambodia Trade Development Support Program (TDSP) that has a closing date of August 14, 2016. The TDSP was originally granted an amount of US\$12.35 million, receiving additional financing of US\$3.1 million in January 2014. The accumulated grant amounts to US\$15.45 million. The original financing agreement was signed in November, 2008. The project became effective on January 15, 2009.

The mission met with the national implementing unit (NIU), DICO/MOC and with implementing agencies including the MOC, Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Arbitration Council Foundation (ACF), National Commerce Arbitration Centre (NCAC) and the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC).

The Program Development Objective (PDO) is as follows: "The Trade Development Support Program will contribute to increase the Royal Government of Cambodia's (RGC) efficiency in formulating and implementing effective trade policies". The Team rated the implementation progress as **satisfactory**. Also, progress towards PDO was rated as **satisfactory**. A detailed analysis of the latest version of the Results-Based Action Plan (RBAP), which encapsulates all outcomes, outputs, milestones, activities and budgets of the TDSP, revealed that the majority of expected results in terms of outputs and outcomes have been successfully achieved. Corrective measures have been proposed and discussed with relevant implementing agencies to achieve the remaining results. Overall, all key activities have been either completed or are being finalized except for a few minor activities such as workshops may not be accomplished within the life-time of this program and discussions took place to identify and agree on alternatives to make the best use of the remaining funds allocated. In terms of fiduciary, financial management and procurement were satisfactorily handled with no major issues observed.

As TDSP is moving towards the closing date (August 14, 2016), the mission recommends the MOC and other implementing agencies pay utmost attention to the sustainability of numerous results achieved through the program and described in the Aide Memoire. Particular attention should be paid to ensure the effective operation of automation systems and retention of human resources necessary to sustain the achievements accomplished through the TDSP. Trade SWAp has evolved into a credible institutional mechanism to coordinate and address the needs of line ministries with technical assistance offered by development partners and should be maintained and further strengthened beyond the TDSP closing date.

## Risks

### Systematic Operations Risk-rating Tool

Risk Category	Rating at Approval	Previous Rating	Current Rating
Political and Governance	--	● Moderate	● Moderate
Macroeconomic	--	● Moderate	● Low



Sector Strategies and Policies	--	● Moderate	● Low
Technical Design of Project or Program	--	● Moderate	● Low
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	--	● Moderate	● Moderate
Fiduciary	--	● Moderate	● Low
Environment and Social	--	● Low	● Low
Stakeholders	--	● Low	● Low
Other	--	--	--
Overall	--	● Moderate	● Low

## Results

### Project Development Objective Indicators

► Regular practice of a streamlined RGC-led process for consultation and financing, and satisfactory progress in implementing the Trade Swap. (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	Trade SWAp approach agreed; initial annual work plan ready for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New strategic outcomes are in place following the completion of the Cambodia Diagnostic Trade Integration Strategy (DTIS).</li> <li>- SWAp structure has been revised under the new Minister of Commerce to ensure it is more flexible and responsive to the needs of implementing agencies.</li> <li>- An M&amp;E unit has developed a results framework that encompasses the TDSP, the EIF and the SWAp. The M&amp;E unit monitors progress towards development objectives on a monthly basis.</li> <li>- The Sub-Steering Committee on Trade Development and Trade Related Investment (SSC-TD-TRI) chaired by the Minister of Commerce is meeting every 3 months.</li> <li>- The Trade SWAp</li> </ul>	<p>Since the previous ISM, the project has been focusing on completing on-going activities and solidifying the results achieved. The Trade SWAp has continued to serve as a successful platform to coordinate and address the needs of line ministries with technical assistance offered by development partners. A donor pledging meeting was hosted by MOC to support the government's medium term aid for trade program. The automation of trade related procedures have continued to be expanded: ASYCUDA has been extended to 10 new sites and now is covering 58 offices and border locations across Cambodia); the certificate of origin; trademark research and registration and the national trade repository have been automated and enhanced. The</p>	Completion of fourth annual progress report and agreement reached on further TDSP support; evidence of progress in Trade SWAp implementation in APR



Secretariat has been functioning effectively as a National Implementation Unit under the Department of International Cooperation (D/ICO).

- Regular consultation with the private sector and quarterly breakfast meeting with CEOs have been organized by the Ministry of Commerce to improve channels of dialogue between the private sector and policymakers.
- In terms of reducing transaction costs associated with trade and investment, TDSP provided support focused on border reforms to trade facilitation practices, and was headlined by the automation of customs procedures through the use of ASYCUDA World System at border checkpoints, and the simplification and automation of business registration, issuance of Certificate of Origin, trademark registration, and issuance of SPS Certificates.
- The Ministry of Economy and Finance has established a National Trade Information Website.
- The General Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture has also started its project in automating the issuance of the Phytosanitary Certificate.
- Trade Policy formulation and implementation has improved through major policy contributions, including: (i) the development of capacity to implement

Phytosanitary automation system is being developed and on track to be completed and running before TDSP's closing date.

Two more recent projects to support the Arbitration Council Foundation (ACF) and National Commercial Arbitration Council are progressing as planned with a number of awareness raising workshops and technical trainings on arbitration were organized. A new project "investment in frontier" has recently been added with two workshops were conducted to introduce SEZ and aftercare best practices to provincial officials.



the rules of origin as required by major export partners; (ii) draft e-commerce law; (iii) development of trade curriculum at the Royal School of Administration; (iv) channels of communication for private sector into policy making by incorporating private sector into the Trade Sector Wide Approach (Trade SWAp).

- Increased transparency and user feedback mechanism on trade related processes through automation and risk management of key border agencies; development of online trade portal, automated certificates of origin and statistical databases at the Ministry of Commerce; automation of trademark processes and development of searchable intellectual property portal.
- The automation of Customs (thru ASYCUDA World System) has been expanded from 11 checkpoints to 54 checkpoints. Decreased transaction times for imports and exports, with faster port handling and reduced inspections have been achieved. In the recently concluded Time Release Study, conducted by ADB and GDCE, cargo arrival to removal from customs control (turnaround time) has reduced to 2 days, 14 hours and 39 minutes; while SAD lodgment (removal from customs control) has been reduced to 5 hours and 37 minutes; and SAD lodgment



(cargo release note) has also reduced to just 1 hour and 57 minutes.

- Sub-Decrees on Non-Tariff Measures (NTM) and National Trade Repository (NTR) had been approved, issued, and circulated to concerned agencies and stakeholders.
- Strengthened institutional and human capacity has been extended to MoC and trade-related agencies through export and SME training, Market Analysis and Market Mapping Training conducted by ITC, review of core functions at the Ministry of Commerce, development of training syllabus and course programs for intellectual property in major universities in Cambodia, awareness training program of Customs procedures, and on-going training in project supervision, M & E, and project management in all agencies.
- The Government of Cambodia has also recently signed an MoU with EUROCHAM aimed to accelerate the flow of investment coming to Cambodia from European investors and increase and improve the flow of exports from Cambodia to European countries.
- MOC has continued to provide training to different stakeholders through the MoC Seminar Series and the MOC 101 Business Incubator.

The government of Cambodia has provided in-kind contribution from the national of



approximately US\$750,000 into the Trade SWAp to support the development of Business Registration Automation Systems.

Date	01-Jan-2009	31-Oct-2015	29-Jun-2016	14-Aug-2015
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► Reduced time and cost of opening a new business in Cambodia (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	<p>Doing business 2014 report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of days to get business license approved: 104 days</li> <li>- Costs: USD 1,325</li> </ul>	<p>Automation of business registration, simplification of procedures and regulatory reform.</p> <p>According to the WBG doing business report 2016, Cambodia improved its overall ranking 6 places from 133 in 2015 to 127 in 2016. For starting a new business Cambodia gained 5 places from 185 in 2015 to 180 in 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Time needed to start a business gained 17 places, falling from 104 in 2015 to 87 days in 2016;</li> <li>- Cost of starting a new business decreased from 139.5% to 79% of Income per Capita.</li> <li>- Procedures reduced from 11 in 2015 to 7 procedures in 2016</li> </ul>	<p>“A 10% reduction in the time and cost of opening a new business in Cambodia”, has already been achieved. Similarly to the first indicator, since the previous ISM, the project has focused on completing on-going activities and solidifying the results achieved. It is important to note that the business registration system is now fully functioning and put for public use (as verified by the recent Doing Business mission). The minimum capital requirement has been abolished, in practice. These reforms will lead to further improvements in Cambodia’s Doing Business ranking. Based on the Doing Business 2016, the end target for this indicator:</p>	<p>A 10% reduction in the time and cost of opening a new business in Cambodia.</p>
Date	30-Jun-2014	31-Oct-2015	29-Jun-2016	14-Aug-2016

Overall Comments

Intermediate Results Indicators



► Increased coverage of SPS regulations and support services (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	Incomplete regulatory system on SPS; occasional non-compliance with WTO agreements on SPS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An NTM review committee at MEF checks existing and new regulation to see if the measures are scientifically justified. If not, they will be considered market access barriers to be abolished by the Government.</li> <li>- An automated system of phyto-sanitary reporting that will allow exports of rice and vegetables to be certified through 5 provincial offices instead of at the central ministry, saving time for exporters, has been procured.</li> <li>- A large-scale intervention in the fisheries value chain achieved limited success in upgrading the capacity of processors and producers in order to increase formal exports of fish. The fisheries value chain work was implemented through UNIDO and the FiA of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The project completed (i) fish processing, food safety risk assessment, and proposed changes for quality and safety improvement; (ii) established fish processor cooperatives in Kompong Thom, Kampot, and Sihanoukville; (iii) strengthened capacity of Fisheries Competent Authority to support the fish process cooperatives on GAP, GHP, GMP, HACCP; and (iv) two training of trainers were</li> </ul>	<p>The procurement of an automated system is complete and implementation of the system will take place before the closing date of the program. New regulations will be necessary to fully implement the new e-phyto system, and the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries is currently working on an improved regulatory framework, which should be finalized (though not implemented) before the end of the project.</p> <p>Strengthening of the Cambodian Fisheries value chain: The NIU closed the Fisheries project some time ago. The Ministry of Agriculture Forest and Fisheries recently asked for additional funds to house laboratory equipment. The NIU has therefore agreed to a small additional allocation from TDSP of approx. \$7,800 to assist the Ministry install the newly acquired equipment.</p>	Products Quality and Safety is enhanced in line with international standards requiring SPS compliance



conducted.

Date	01-Jan-2009	31-Oct-2015	29-Jun-2016	14-Aug-2016
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► Improved compliance with WTO agreement on TBT (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	Incomplete regulatory system on TBT; occasional non-compliance with WTO agreements on TBT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The reform of Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) has a direct impact on TBTs, because technical barriers are often used to limit market access.</li> <li>- The Sub Decree on NTMs and the establishment of the NTM Committee has created policy space to review and abolish unnecessary TBTs has been carried out by RGC.</li> <li>- Accreditation of ISC by an international standards-setting body is unlikely to take place before the conclusion of the project due to protracted procurement delays.</li> <li>- For National Rice Standard; the Institute of Standards of Cambodia (ISC) has completed (i) one milled rice standards for export; drafted 10 rice standards, 1 packaging material, 2 guidelines on good practices for producer; (ii) capacity assessment on the conformity assessment for rice; (iii) training materials on good manufacturing practices (GMP), Good Hygiene Practices</li> </ul>	<p>The following two activities have increased compliance with the WTO TBT agreement:</p> <p>The Non-Tariff reform committee has been established and is streamlining existing regulations where they form an unnecessary obstacle to trade. A productivity commission has been established at MEF to assess the regulatory impact of new legislation in order to avoid Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), as per Cambodia's WTO commitments.</p>	Products Quality is enhanced in line with National Technical Regulations and international standards



(GHP), and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) for rice millers and traders; (iv) completed study on CS191:2011 against CODEX guideline, SLS 1266:2011 and HACCP Code:2013, and proposed Cambodian HACCP (auditable) standards to Standard Development Technical Committee (SDTC); and (v) disseminated 3 booklets for rice packaging concepts, rice production and technology, and rice market information.

- Product standards were also approved for the following products: fish, noodles, beverage, soy sauce, cement, safety helmet, and plastic bottles. Four standards adopted from CODEX were also approved: (i) General principle for the use of additives in food; (ii) General standards for food additives; (iii) General standards for contaminants and toxins in food; and (iv) Guidelines on processing and handling of quick frozen food.
- Strengthening institutional Risk Management Capacity in CAMCONTROL General Directorate of the Ministry of Commerce, including finalize the risk management standard operations procedure, business process, risk management unit restructuring, training plan, and deliver the training workshop...
- The Ministry of Economy and Finance launched a National Trade Repository on



		November 23rd, a publicly accessible online database containing all regulatory measures that have been classified according to NTM status, using the international NTMs code.		
Date	01-Jan-2009	31-Oct-2015	29-Jun-2016	14-Aug-2016

► Evidence of satisfactory progress in the 12 point action plan (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	<p>Progress under the 12-point action plan: Achievements in this action plan include point 1: Establishment of a cross agency trade facilitation/investment climate reform team; point 3: "Replace 45 documents with the Single Administrative Document"; point 4: "Introduce Risk Management to target inspections"; point 6: "Automated Single Window" (the ASYCUDA automated system in place in Sihanoukville); and point 7: "Introduce flat fee &amp; service level agreement" (recurring cost of automated customs operations have been estimated); point 8: streamlining process and reduce cost of commercial registration, point 12: some forms of monitoring and reporting of PSD progress have been reported to the bi-annual Government Private Sector Forum.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cambodia's LPI ranking has risen by 46 places to 83rd out of 160 countries, up from 129th in 2010, directly attributable to: (1) the improved time to clear cargoes at customs to only 1.4 days; and (2) the reduced share of consignments selected for inspection from 29% in 2010 to 17% in 2014.</li> <li>- The Doing Business indicator shows that Cambodia is now ranked 98 out of 189 countries.</li> <li>- The Trade MDTF provided strategic support to the National Single Window Blueprint that encompasses every facet of formulating and implementing a national single window</li> <li>- The Minister of Finance has been appointed the Chair of the NSW Steering Committee;</li> <li>- ASYCUDA is being expanded from 11 to 54 check points and the data center in HQ renovated.</li> <li>- The 12 Point Action Plan has been completed and updated</li> </ul>	<p>The LPI ranking of Cambodia has increased 10 positions since 2014 (and 56 positions since 2010).</p> <p>The Trading Across Border ranking has improved to 97 from 124 (though the indicators have changed 2015-2016).</p> <p>The automated customs solution – called ASYCUDA – has now been rolled out to more than 50 checkpoints (an additional 10 checkpoints since the last mission.)</p> <p>The data server room at the General Directorate of Customs and Excise has been expanded to include a new server, updated licenses and equipment in order to handle larger trade volumes in a more expeditious manner.</p>	<p>12 Point Action Plan substantially complete. An increase in Cambodia's ranking on the Logistics Performance Index.</p>



with new set of Trade Facilitation Action Plan. The status progress of the new 12 Action Plan as below:

- Point 1:

Establishment of a cross agency trade facilitation/ investment climate reform team: A Reform Team for Trade Facilitation and Investment Climate has been set up on July 1, 2004 by CDC Prakas No. 1733/04, composed of GDCE, MEF, MOC, MAFF, MLSW, MOI, CDC, and Port Authority of Sihanoukville. It was suggested to review further the compositions and functions of the Team.

- Point 2: Establish a System of Transparent Performance Measurement including Private Sector Monitoring: The SITF agreed to establish a performance monitoring system and suggested the World Bank and CDC to work together to develop a TOR. Two performance measuring studies had been done (Time Release Study in 2005 and Trade Process mapping in 2010) both funded by the World Bank under TFCP and TDSP. GDCE completed another Time Release Study in 2013.

- Point 3: The trade facilitation process, including all licenses, procedures, and documents, will be reviewed to remove overlaps and unnecessary approvals. Following the re-engineering, a Single Administrative Document will be implemented and other



documents progressively eliminated. Review and rationalization of trade documentary requirements was undertaken and finalized on February 16, 2005.

Recommendations of removing documents and procedures was also provided in the report.

- Point 4: Introduce an overall risk management strategy to consolidate and rationalize all examination requirements of the different control agencies. Risk Management Strategy was designed and adopted by the RGC on March 1, 2006 under sub-decree 21. Inter-ministerial SLA with 5 agencies was also completed and signed in 2010 composed of MEF/GDCE, MOC/Camcontrol, MIME, MAFF, and MOH. The System has been running with GDCE's ASYCUDA System since May 2008.

- Point 5: A strategic review of the role of CAMCONTROL will be launched to more productively deploy the organization's unique knowledge of quality control processes and make optimized use of inputs and resources from other agencies. A strategic review was carried out in 2005 and the RGC decided to strengthen CamControl. The Government chose recommendation #2 by giving food safety a higher profile within the reconstructed and



revitalized Camcontrol.

- Point 6: A Single Window process to manage trade facilitation will be piloted in the Port of Sihanoukville by December 2005. The Trade Facilitation process, once streamlined, will be automated by December 2005. The ASYCUDA system has been launched in May 2008 at the Port of Sihanoukville and has been rolling to other 19 customs sites covering nearly 100% of customs declaration application clearance. Electronic Single Window, to integrate and automate the trade regulatory and facilitation functions of all key agencies through a shared electronic trade network. Using ASYCUDA as a platform and RM as supporting system, starting from semi-electronic, GCE expressed green light and requested WB for technical and financial support.

- Point 7: The Government will introduce a WTO compatible flat fee for service, and the service will be defined by a service-level agreement. The SITF agreed that the Single window should be implemented in conjunction with a flat fee for service compensation mechanism that enables the private sector to pay once for all customs clearance processing. MEF Prakas No. 989 dated Nov. 24, 2011 on Determination of



Customs Processing Fee on Imported/Exported goods took effect from 1 July 2012. The flat fee will be done in conjunction with the CNSW to enable PS to pay one fee for all customs clearance processing. Possibility of Customs Processing Fee and Camcontrol as a single fee to make it WTO Compatible Flat Fee.

- Point 8: Streamline the process and reduce the cost of incorporating with the Commercial Register, which is maintained at the Office of the Clerk of the Commercial Court, and cost an average of \$630 and 30 days. Minimum capital for commercial registration has been reduced from \$5,000 to \$1,000 (MOC announcement letter 1962 issued on August 30, 2004. Cost of registration was reduced from \$630 to \$177 (MOC Prakas 162/2004 effective from Sept. 1, 2004). Reduced time for commercial registration from 30 days to less than 5 days (MOC announcement letter 0551 issued by Senior Minister 12 March 2008). Four provincial offices for company registration were set up in September 2007 in Battambang, Pursat, Banteay Meanchey, and Pailin. Plan for expansion to other provinces underway: Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, and Kratie. Automated company registration was launched December 7, 2015.
- Point 9: Streamline



the process of notification of the Ministry of Labor to start hiring employees, which costs \$250 and 30 days to complete.

The hiring cost of employees has been reduced from \$250 in 2005 to \$100 today and application time reduced from 30 days in 2005 to around 2 weeks today.

Simplification of process of hiring employees is also applied in SEZ. It was suggested that the Ministry of Labor to talk to MOI to make a two year work permit to be in line with a 2 year immigration visa. Make all process more transparent and continue the M & E process.

- Point 10: Harmonize registration for VAT, income tax, and company registration using the same form and resulting in the same number. This would enable a unique identifier and facilitation information sharing across agencies. MEF introduced single ID number for VAT and Customs purpose in 2008 to 2009. Once the company registration is completed and computerized at MOC, the firm is required to compulsory proceed to GDT for VAT number registration within two weeks.

- Point 11: Implement a national award to promote good governance citizenship and governance in the private sector. WGB's IFC Client Leadership Award (Corporate Social Responsibility for CSR award) ceremony was



organized on September 26, 2005. National Bank of Cambodia's award was given on December 12, 2008. Anti-Corruption Day was celebration on December 9, 2012, wherein good governance is publicly promoted and rewarded.

- Point 12: Monitoring and Reporting. GPSF was held semi-annually and chaired by the Prime Minister. The Customs-Private Sector Mechanism and other relevant TWG meetings served as forum for reporting and monitoring. The GPSF was given a Cabinet meeting status and decisions made during the meeting are made binding.

Date	01-Jan-2009	31-Oct-2015	29-Jun-2016	14-Aug-2016
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► Increased efficiency and effectiveness of functions performed in critical MoC departments and targeted agencies (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	Weak capacity of several MOC's departments and other agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RGC institutions are effectively integrating, coordinating and implementing trade related reforms through the Trade SWAp.</li> <li>- SSC and IC meet regularly to provide on-going strategy and leadership across Ministries.</li> <li>- Trade Training and Research Institute (TTRI) has been opened and is running programs to train MoC staff and staff of trade-related Ministries;</li> <li>- The MoC currently</li> </ul>	<p>The most visible improvement can be seen in the maturity of the Trade Training and Research Institute (TTRI), which is now fulfilling its function as a research and training center for Government officials involved in trade policymaking.</p> <p>The MOC continues to guide Trade Sector Wide Approach in its role as Chair of the Sub-Committee on Trade and Trade Related Investment. The Sub-</p>	MoC functioning as a change agent / champion in terms of using trade to increase economic development and social welfare in Cambodia in coordination with other Line Ministries and stakeholders



benefits from several projects of combined value \$2.88 million: (i) Rules of Origin: Operational procedures and training (\$110,000); (ii) export training and SME program (\$49,000), (iii) capacity building for Department of Trade Statistics and Information (\$110,000) (iv) IP Teaching and Training (\$110,000), (v) E-Commerce Law Drafting(\$124,900), (vi)Institutional risk management at Camcontrol (\$105,550), (vii) Strengthening MoC Core HR Functions (\$234,540), (viii)Value chain information unit (\$240,000), (ix) MoC ICT Master Plan including Certificate of Origin automation (\$1.8 million).

- Information and educational campaigns, including capacity building for Provincial and Municipal Investment Sub-Committees (PMIS) on the Investment Laws have been carried out by CIB/CDC at sub-national levels, business associations, and private sectors.
- MoC HR Capacity and Development Plan has been fully developed to identify institutional and individual capacity needs.
- Trade Curriculum at the Royal School of Administration has been completed including training materials and course syllabus.
- TDSP has provided various capacity enhancement programs implemented

Committee continues to meet every 3 months.

The MoC continues to proactively share knowledge in international fora devoted to trade.



		in various trade related agencies such as Cambodia Chamber of Commerce (CCC), GDCE, ISC, Department of Trade Statistics and information (DTSI), and CAMCONTROL. - Enhance export capacity of SME and private sector development, including development export training curriculum, training of trainers, roll-out the export training national wide in 24 provinces; and identifying top ten products available in Cambodia.		
Date	01-Jan-2009	31-Oct-2015	29-Jun-2016	14-Aug-2016

► A transparent, consistent and sustained trade monitoring system grants regular access to trade information by stakeholders. (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	Weak and fragmented M&E system in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A national trade repository has been launched on November 23, 2015 (found online at cambodiantr.gov.kh). The repository provides legislation on goods and services, as well as procedures and downloadable forms in both English and Khmer.</li> <li>- Automation activities for trademarks are now online, automated certificates of origin are implemented.</li> <li>- The automation of Customs (thru ASYCUDA World System) has been rolled-out.</li> <li>- A results framework that links SWAp Roadmap Indicators and TDSP indicators to</li> </ul>	<p>The National Trade Repository was launched in November 2015. It contains all trade-related regulations searchable in Khmer and English. The repository also displays the procedures associated with the import and export of goods.</p> <p>A sophisticated M&amp;E document called the Results Based Action Plan (RBAP) shows disbursements towards program objectives.</p>	Implementation of M&E system, implementation of trade portal and some evidence of automation of the functions and activities of MOC and key trade agencies.



project-level performance provides monitoring and evaluation of individual activities. An updated DTIS was launched on 18 February 2014.  
- DICO writes a comprehensive quarterly results report that is disseminated widely to stakeholders

Date	01-Jan-2009	31-Jan-2015	29-Jun-2016	14-Aug-2016
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► Evidence of higher compliance of legal framework with WTO obligations. (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	review of Legal Action Plan indicates patchy compliance of Cambodian trade regime with WTO accession protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sub-Decree on NTMs has been approved and a committee appointed.</li> <li>- Strategic guidance to the Law on Copyrights and Marks has been provided.</li> <li>- Ecommerce law has been revised but not yet ratified by the National Assembly</li> <li>- Unnecessary Certificates of Origin were abolished following advice from the World Bank on Doing Business reforms.</li> <li>- Review of Excise Legislative Framework Administration has been carried out</li> <li>- New Company registration procedures have been simplified by law and the streamlined procedures have been implemented (as recognized in the Doing Business 2016 report.)</li> </ul>	<p>The MOC has streamlined and simplified the new company registration process.</p> <p>The MEF has issued sub-decrees for the inception and creation of the NTMs Committee and the NTR Committee.</p>	Draft, finalization and review of key trade related laws
Date	01-Jan-2009	31-Jan-2015	29-Jun-2016	14-Aug-2016



## ▶ Average time for imports / exports (days) (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	6.5/4.5	2.75/2.4	2.75/2.4	4.5/2.5 More simple, transparent and cheaper import, export and transit procedures and processes practiced.
Date	31-Aug-2004	31-Jan-2015	29-Jun-2016	14-Aug-2016

## ▶ Proportion of containers physically open (%) (Text, Custom)

	Baseline	Actual (Previous)	Actual (Current)	End Target
Value	100%	The percentage of containers selected for red-channel inspection at the main ports using risk management tools (e.g. Sihanoukville port, Phnom Penh International Airport and Dry ports) is 20.6% for imports and 8.3% for exports.	The GDCE claims that the percentage of containers that are physically remains approximately the same at 20.6% for imports and 8.3% for exports.	Overall reduction in the number of containers physically open.
Date	13-Jan-2009	31-Jan-2015	29-Jun-2016	14-Aug-2016

## Overall Comments

**Data on Financial Performance****Disbursements (by loan)**

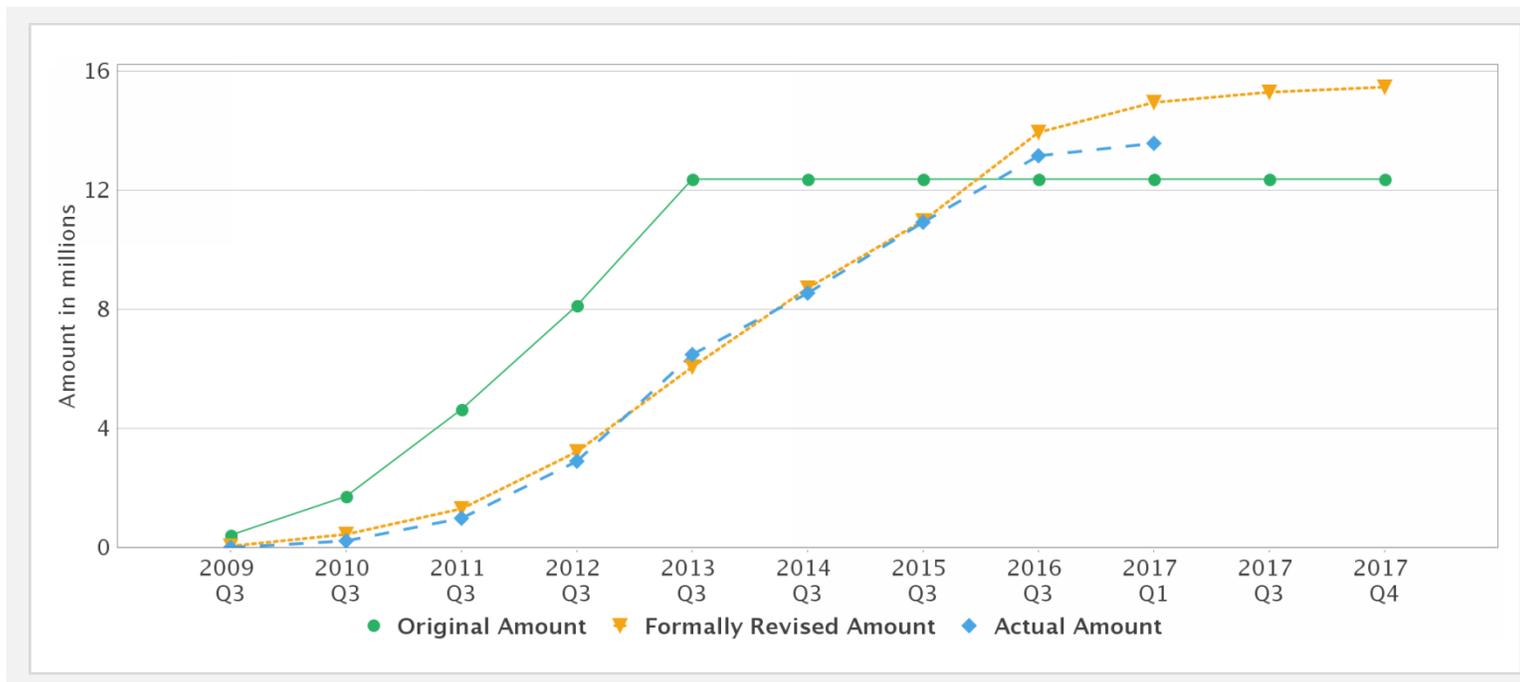
Project	Loan/Credit/TF	Status	Currency	Original	Revised	Cancelled	Disbursed	Undisbursed	Disbursed
P109648	TF-93573	Effective	USD	15.45	15.45	0.00	13.56	1.89	 88%

**Key Dates (by loan)**

Project	Loan/Credit/TF	Status	Approval Date	Signing Date	Effectiveness Date	Orig. Closing Date	Rev. Closing Date
P109648	TF-93573	Effective	14-Jan-2009	14-Jan-2009	09-Mar-2009	31-Mar-2012	14-Aug-2016



**Cumulative Disbursements**



**Restructuring History**

Level Approved on 19-Dec-2010 ,Level Approved on 19-Mar-2012 ,Level 2 Approved on 24-Mar-2015

**Related Project(s)**

P147231-Cambodia Trade Development Support Program - Additional Financing